





sure as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican government, so long as that nation is governed by the Constitution and laws that were formed for the government of the Political Association.

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses of her armies, now in the field.

7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

8th. That she will reward, by donations in land, all who volunteer their services in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

These Declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity.

B. T. ARCHER, President.

### Indian War—Further Particulars.

The following, from the Tallahassee Floridian of the 26th ult., affords later intelligence from the immediate scene of action:

**TALLAHASSEE, DEC. 26.—Seminole War.**—An express arrived last evening from Camp King. The following letter has been handed up for publication. We learn from the bearer of the express, that the Tallahassee Volunteers behaved with great gallantry in the engagement. Gen. Call has 500 mounted volunteers under his command. The Regular Troops were expected to move next day. It appears by the report of the Secretary at War, that 14 companies have been ordered to assemble in the nation. We fear the contest will only terminate with the extermination of the Indians.

*Contentment near Micanopy.*

Monday Morning, 8 o'clock, December 22.  
Dear Son—We arrived at Fort Cromb on the day before yesterday evening, after a forced march of five days. On our arrival at this place, we received information of an attack having been made by the Indians on that day on the baggage wagons and troops of Col. Warren and a company under the command of Capt. McLeone; the Indians were victorious, taking all the baggage, killing 4 men, and wounding 8 or 10 more. We took up the line of march on yesterday morning, passing by the place of action, gathering up the remains of the baggage, &c. that was not taken or destroyed by the Indians; we continued our march until our advance guard arrived at the house of Mr. Hogan, near this place, where it was met by a party of Indians who had just set on fire the house of Mr. H., which was soon consumed; a brisk firing commenced with the guard, when the whole force was drawn up; the Indians took a thick scrub surrounding a small grassy pond, where they were in a short time surrounded by our troops; we killed all the Indians that were thus surrounded, 4 of whom we saved, and others, no doubt, were left dead in the water. They fought well. Four of our men were severely wounded; viz: Capt. Lancaster, Lieut. Johnson, Mr. Mehon, and Mr. Wallace, the latter mortal, the rest are thought not dangerous. Our Middle Florida Volunteers charged the scrub with a firmness unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare.

There is no doubt but that the Indians will make a desperate effort, and as there is no other way to meet them other than taking the thickets, we must expect to lose many of our men. The whole country, in this quarter, is ruined, the houses in ashes, the women and children in forts, and the men under arms; and strange as it may appear, the regular troops of the U. S. here never fired a gun, nor made the least effort to stop the ravages of the Indians, whilst the only victory gained over these Indians was by us, who have marched near 200 miles.

Our scouts are now out—Indian signs are reported—orders for battle are about to be given. Before night many more of our brave fellows may fall.

I must close the letter. You need not look for me until there is an end of this Indian disturbance.

W. WYATT.

### BATTLE AT WITHLACOCHEE.

We find several accounts of a battle fought at a place of this name, but the irregularity of the mails prevents us from giving particulars in full. The following account is given in a letter from one of the Savannah Volunteers:

Gen. Clinch's army consisted of 212 regulars, and 550 volunteer militia, who left Fort Crane 29th Dec., and on Monday the 31st, by daylight, arrived at the Withlacoochee river, and found, instead of a ford, as reported by the guides, a rapid and deep stream, and crossed over 7 men at a time in a canoe—the regulars first crossed over, and marched back from the river about 400 yards, and there posted themselves; they remained quiet for two hours—the Indians were marching down the hammock to the river, for the purpose, no doubt, of preventing the crossing of the party of volunteers, when the sentinels posted in the edge of the hammock by Col. Fannin, discovered them, fired and retreated to their lines; then Col. Fannin marched his men to the hammock, and received a tremendous fire from the Indians.

Col. Fannin returned the fire and charged the hammock; by this time about 25 of the Volunteers came up to the battle ground,

from the river—Gen. Clinch then also came up, again charged the hammock, and the Indians were dispersed. 14 dead Indians were discovered, but no doubt many more, (supposed 50,) but were removed, as the slaughter must have been dreadful among them, the regulars having fired 1000 rounds of ball and buck shot during the action. A small party of Indians had fired on the Volunteers on the banks of the Withlacoochee, which was returned, and 3 Indians were found dead. The action between the Regulars lasted about 70 minutes; 4 Regulars killed, 56 wounded. Gen. Clinch received in his cap and clothing several shots, and his horse received 2 shots. The battle ground was peculiarly favorable for the Indians.

Late in the day Gen. Clinch finding no good ground for his camp, determined to recross the river, and did so in good order and reached Fort Crane on the 2d January.

Capt. W. M. Graham of the Army was badly wounded in the shoulder and leg. Lieut. C. Graham was very severely wounded in the chin and leg. Lieut. Ridgely received a wound in the arm. Lieut. C. Graham had command of his company, and, after he fell, the command devolved upon his first sergeant (there being no other commissioned officer) who gallantly led them to the charge. Maj. Lytle, acting as aid to Gen. Clinch, had his horse shot under him. Col. Warren, of the Volunteers, received a severe wound in his breast, and his horse received several shots. Dr. Clarke, also, had his horse shot under him.

The following additional particulars are from the Savannah Georgian:

"*Battle of Withlacoochee.*—We furnish our readers the following additional particulars of the engagement at Withlacoochee—they come from unquestionable authority:

"About the same time that the regular troops crossed the river, three hundred of the militia volunteers under Gen. Call crossed in the same place—the former were formed in order of battle as fast as they landed: the latter troops however, were not displayed, but remained huddled together on the margin of the river about 300 yards from the scene of action. As soon as the first shot was fired the militia were panicked and fled precipitately over the river, one of their captains leading the way and losing his musket in the passage—some twenty of the militia remained and fought gallantly.

If the regulars had been sustained by the militia, the Indians could not have escaped—as it was, however, the enemy, by extending their right and left, were near outflanking the regulars—this was prevented by one of the charges spoken of in our yesterday's paper.

During the action, which lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, the yelling of the savages was incessant, and somewhat appalling; ten times their number of civilized enemies, in an open field, would not have been so formidable. The regulars were compelled to watch their opportunity, and fire by volleys, whenever they saw a flash from the thicket. Not a soldier engaged left his ground, not even under the plea of taking away the wounded. The number of the enemy killed and wounded was not ascertained. The killed were interred, and fires built over their graves, so that the Indians obtained no scalps. The action was a very severe one, as is evident from the fact that more than a quarter of the whole command was killed or wounded, of the latter four mortally. The horse of Col. Fannin received two shots in his body.

The Georgian says:—Col. Fannin, of the U. S. A., who was in the battle of Withlacoochee, on the 31st ult., arrived in this city on Saturday, in the steam packet Florida. He had been for some time past under orders for another post, and was, we understand, on his way back, when he took part in the engagement."

Office of the Florida Herald,  
7th January, 1836.

General Hernandez and aids, Major Drydale, Adj't Gen. returned to this city yesterday; Capt. Gibbs and Lieut. Scobin returned the night before. Capt. Gibbs reports that a detachment of the St. Augustine Guards went down to Tomoka with the intention of pursuing the enemy, but that they found that they had decamped with their booty. The detachment came to several places where the Indians had built their fires, apparently a day or two previous, and saw evidences of a much more numerous force than has been reported at various times. The enemy appears to be strong, being over 100 and perhaps 200.

Capt. Gibbs states that he examined the premises of Col. Dummett, and that there was a general destruction of property wherever there were no provisions, but where there was corn, &c. it was left undisturbed. It is well known that the Indians are hostile to Gen. Clinch personally, and would kill him the first opportunity.

CAMP CHARLES ONTELA,  
Picolata, (E. F.) Jan. 6, 1836.

Dear Sir—Since my last, nothing of very great importance has occurred. Our men have been busily engaged the whole of the past week, in cutting poles for pickets, ditching, &c. To-day, at noon, the pickets were completed—and we are now enclosed in a fortification of pine logs, which will resist the incursions of the Indians, and all their efforts, long enough, at any rate, to afford us time to awake from our slumbers and arm for defence.

As a body, the Volunteers from Savannah, who, with two or three more indi-

viduals, compose the defence of this place, are entitled to great credit, for they have labored cheerfully every day, felling trees, ditching, &c., until the buildings were enclosed by bastions, pickets, &c. We have two brass six-pounders mounted, and well charged with canister and grape, and upwards of forty men, determined to protect this place, or perish in the attempt. We, so far, I am satisfied, owe our safety to our vigilance, having a strong guard set every night, every man performing alternately every third day and night sentinal duty. We have, doubtless, for some days, had Indians prowling about us, but until to-day have not been able to satisfy ourselves of the fact. The driver of the Stage between this place and St. Augustine, who was expected here yesterday, at 2 o'clock, did not arrive until just 1 o'clock to-day and then on horseback; the persons, six in number, who had engaged to come as passengers to this place, being deterred by the reported presence of Indians in the vicinity of the road. It seems that a party of about eighteen fired upon a white man on Monday evening last, at a place about seven miles from this, and killed him. A small negro boy, who was with him, fled, and though closely pursued by the Indians, succeeded in effecting his escape by entering a Swamp; and favored by the approach of night, reached St. Augustine in safety. The driver, yesterday observed their moccasin tracks across the road from St. Augustine to Picolata. On the arrival of the steam boat this evening from Savannah, we advised the Captain to anchor in the stream opposite our pickets, which he did. The man mentioned above as killed by them, was one of a small force of five or six whom we found stationed here on our arrival. The inhabitants of St. Augustine are, we learn, very much alarmed. A party of four from the volunteers sent to Mosquito, arrived yesterday morning at St. Augustine, but state that the volunteers which left St. Augustine under Gen. Hernandez, had not yet met with the Indians. The inhabitants at St. Augustine, I hear commenced, to picket the town.

JANUARY 7.—Although it poured a deluge most of last night, we heard or saw nothing of the Indians. We emphatically slept on our arms, some of the men not taking off their caps. Drenched as the sentinels were to the skin, I have heard from them no murmurs, but they, one and all, though few of them have ever before shouldered a musket, evince all the esprit of the soldier. They have the proud consciousness of believing that, but for their presence, Picolata would, on Monday night last, if not sooner, have been laid in ashes. As an individual, this belief compensates me for the sacrifices I have met, in common with others. If the opportunity for action is allowed us, we hope to give a good account of these savages. Our Captain, in all his arrangements, has evinced a judicious system of defence, creditable to his military judgment and experience.

If Powell were on this side, we would not long be without a brush. His attack on Clinch and Call, show the spirit with which he is endowed. For the particulars of this engagement, I refer you to the Florida papers, which I presume will contain full particulars. The death of Gen. Thompson and others, will also be furnished you in the papers brought by the boat.

*Murder of Gen. Wiley Thompson.*—We are informed by persons from Florida, acquainted with affairs there, that this lamented individual fell a victim to his own confidence in the sincerity of the friendship of the Indians. We understand that he has been frequently heard to express his confidence in their friendship, and that seemingly, the Indians were extravagantly fond of him; but their fondness was a light which lured to destroy. He had been warned not to expose himself out of the lines of Fort King, but he apprehended no danger. The surprise was complete. The house where he and his party were, was nearly a quarter of a mile from Fort King, and the whole mischief done in a few minutes.

*Pennsylvania.*—The Anti-Masonic and Whig Conventions, which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., have each nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, and Francis Granger, of New York, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

*Indiana.*—At a State Convention, which assembled at the Seat of Government of Indiana on the 15th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President of the United States, Wm. H. Harrison was unanimously nominated.

The Convention, after an interchange of opinions by the members, concluded to make no nomination of a Vice President, as it was believed that the people of the State had not yet made up their minds in reference to the most suitable individual. The convention therefore agreed to leave the selection of the Vice President to the discretion of the Electors, with instructions that they should act with reference to the popular will, so far as it could be ascertained.

*Education of Indians.*—From a Report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, we gather the fact that about seventeen hundred children among the different tribes of Indians within our borders, are now receiving instruction in schools kept chiefly by missionaries, and for which an allowance is made by government.

### Anti-Abolition Resolutions.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following Resolutions passed, unanimously, both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina:

1. *Resolved*, That the formation of the Abolition Societies, and the acts and doings of certain Fanatics, calling themselves Abolitionists, in the non-slaveholding States of this Confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the compact of union, dissocial, and incendiary in the extreme.

2. *Resolved*, That no State, having a just regard for her own peace and security, can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly State, united to her by the bonds of a common league of political Association, without either surrendering or compromising her most essential rights.

3. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slaveholding States, announces to her co-States her confident expectation, and she earnestly requests that the Governments of those States will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations within their respective limits, purporting to be Abolition Societies, and that they will make penal to print, publish, and distribute papers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictures, representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the Southern States to insurrection and revolt.

4. *Resolved*, That, regarding the domestic slavery of the Southern States as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said States, we shall consider every interference, by any other State or the General Government, as a direct and unlawful interference, to be resisted at once, and under every possible circumstance.

5. *Resolved*, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous and unfounded assumption of some of the Abolitionists, the non-slave holding States are requested to disclaim, by legislative declaration, all right, either on the part of themselves, or the Government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery, either in the States or in the territories where it exists.

6. *Resolved*, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that District, derived from the implied conditions on which that Territory was ceded to the General Government, and as an usurpation to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant injustice.

7. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of South Carolina regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the Post Office Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary tracts. But if this highly essentially and protective policy be counteracted by Congress, and the United States Mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents with which it was recently freighted, we, in this contingency, expect that the Chief Magistrate of our State will forthwith call the Legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its traversing our territory.

8. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Report and Resolutions to the Executive of the several States, that they may be laid before their respective Legislatures.

#### GEORGIA.

The House of Delegates of Georgia have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"1st. *Resolved*, That in this country, freedom of the press, and freedom of speech, are sacred and invaluable rights; that in proportion to their sacredness and value, is the obligation to preserve them from the abuse of those who would prostitute them to the vile purposes of 'enslaving the sacred ties which now link together the various parts' of this happy Union.

"2nd. *Resolved*, That the people stand prepared to protect the domestic institutions of her sister States, from the unauthorized interference of individuals or combinations, within or without her limits.

"3rd. *Resolved*, That the perpetuity of this glorious Union, which has shed such blessings on us as a people, is only to be ensured by a strict adherence to the letter of the constitution, which has guaranteed to us certain rights, with which we will suffer no power on earth to interfere; that it is deeply incumbent on the people of the North, to crush the traitorous designs of the Abolitionists; and that we look with confidence to such movements as will effectually put an end to impertinent, fanatical, and dissolal interference with matters settled by the constitution.

"4th. *Resolved*, That we hail the sentiments expressed by the Resolutions of some of the recent Meetings at the North, upon the subject of Abolition, as the evidence of the existence of a right spirit among the great mass of our Northern brethren, and a determination on their part to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the constitution of their country, and the exigencies of the times.

"5th. *Resolved*, That the District of Columbia and the several territories of the United States, are the common property of the people of those States; that the right of exclusive legislation in the former, and the right to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the latter,

which are vested in the Congress of the United States, are derived from the Constitution, which recognizes and guarantees the rights resulting from domestic slavery; and that any interference by that body, with those rights, will be unauthorized by, and contrary to, the spirit of that sacred charter of American liberty."

### Foreign Intelligence.

New York, January 7.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.—RETURN OF MR. BARTON.**—The Albany packet ship arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 3rd ult. Mr. Barton our late Charge d'Affaires in Paris, is a passenger, and beyond this fact, for which every one was prepared, we find nothing to vary the accounts by the previous arrival. We remain unshaken in the conviction that all difficulties will be speedily adjusted, and can only see, in the preparation and language we bear of on the other side, the apprehension that something offensive might proceed from this country, and the natural and proper precautions—would that we had shown ourselves as prudent—against being taken unawares.

Mr. Barton, accompanied by Mr. Livingston, arrived at Washington this morning, and is expected to be in Liverpool from the 10th inst.

It is mentioned in the names of the war, generally of the

which were being equipped, and the armaments. It is said that the armaments have been made for the purpose, to fit out privateers.

Stocks had fallen, in Paris and London, and the premium for insurance against war had risen.

The London Courier of 27th Nov., says: The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the United States, but we still hope they will not be required. Really if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make statesmanship the laughing-stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the prosperity of the nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligible quarrel.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.

**TEXAS.**—General Samuel Houston and Col. McComb have arrived from Texas. The latter brings intelligence that San Antonio has fallen; the Mexicans have been completely routed and driven across the river; that General Cos had been slain; and that the Texian army was almost daily augmented by the volunteers from various parts of the country.

**St Augustine, (Texas) Dec. 21, 1835.**  
"Dear Sir—I wrote you yesterday, since which time we have had no official communication from the theatre of war, but as regards the taking of San Antonio, there is no doubt. The news as we have it is about as follows: San Antonio was taken by the Texians on the 6th instant, by 3000 men, under Capt. Milan. It appears that a large reinforcement of Mexican troops were near at hand, which caused the Texian troops to strike the decisive blow, which they succeeded in doing about the time they encamped, and were just in time to be made prisoners, increasing the number to 1200.

By this blow, 2000 stand of arms, 30 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores, horses, camp equipment, &c. which cannot be worth less than \$500,000, have fallen into the hands of the Texians, and which is of the utmost importance to them at the present juncture. It is said that in the engagement, Col. Milan, with four others, were killed, and some 15 or 20 wounded. It is said that Gen. Cos was wounded, and himself with 400 other, taken prisoners. It is also expected that the prisoners will be conducted to Nacogdoches and San Augustine, as they were taken without any stipulations on their part.

**The Hon. Jesse Speight.**—The New York American notices a packet received by Arthur Tappan, addressed to "Arthur Tappan and gang," franked by J. Speight, member of Congress from North Carolina, containing a piece of rope, with the following brief epistle:

"I herewith return you your protest, enclosing as a testimony of my high regard for your words, a piece of rope. You will no doubt fully appreciate my motives.

J. SPEIGHT.

Washington, 2d Jan., 1836."

The paper thus returned, was the printed Protest of the American Anti-Slavery Society, against the denunciations of the President of the U. S. in his Message—a copy of which had been sent to each member of Congress—a document signed by Arthur Tappan, William Jay, and others.

A pleasant anecdote is related of Mr. Van Buren, when he was quite young. It is truly like him, and planted the principle upon which he has ever since acted. A warmly contested election was coming on, and the friends on both sides, being men of influence, used great exertions and became much excited. Our hero applied to some of the leading politicians for their opinion as to the result. The answer expressing much doubt, young Martin, casting his eyes down wishfully towards the ground, said, "I wish I knew which party would succeed, as I want to take a side, but don't like to be in the minority."

Two young bears, about eight months old, which had been taken in St. Thomas Parish, 30 miles from this city, six months since, were offered for sale yesterday, at the Exchange. It is rather extraordinary we think, but such is the fact, that this animal is to be found in considerable numbers, within a short distance of town.—*Charleston Courier.*



# Charlotte:

Friday, January 22, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

Anti-Van Buren Committee of Vigilance.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Anti-Van Buren Meeting held in Raleigh on the 22d December, making it the duty of the Chairman of that meeting to appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence in the several Counties of the State, he has fulfilled the task in part; and the names of the gentlemen already appointed will be found in our columns to-day. The remainder will be given as soon as they come to hand.

We trust it is not requisite for us to attempt to enforce upon the gentlemen named as these Committees the propriety—nay, the necessity—of their hearty and zealous performance of the duties devolved upon them. Let them reflect that the voice of the whole Anti-Dictation Party in this State calls them to the task; and then let them, as they value the principles for which we contend, and as they value the Liberties for which our fathers contended, and the Constitution which they bequeathed to us, not filter in the good work which has been allotted to them. The enemy against whom they are called to combat, is strong only in party organization and in the cloud of error and prejudice which the leaders have thrown around their cause, and its deluded partisans. The high-sounding names for their own, and applying false and odious epithets to our party, they have partially succeeded in bolstering up the pretensions of a mere political quack, a turncoat, a demagogue who would change his opinions hourly for office and power. But let our party only be vigilant, let them be united like their adversaries, let them give the People light, and all will yet be well.—THE PEOPLE WILL CONQUER KING CAUCUS, the Constitution of the country will be rescued from the hands of trading politicians, and the WHITE flag of Republicanism will again wave triumphantly.

“Over the land of the free, and the home of the brave.”

The gentlemen composing the Anti-Van Buren Committee of Vigilance for Mecklenburg County, are requested to meet at Dr. J. D. Boyd's Hotel, in this town, on Friday next, the 25th instant.

New York Sufferers.—We publish on our first page to-day, an Address to the People of the United States, by a Committee of Citizens of New York, on the subject of the late calamitous fire in that City. The Committee state, in a feeling manner, the distresses which will accrue to an interesting class of society by this calamity, and make an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the community in their behalf. The class to which we have reference is composed of widows, orphans, &c., and, while we do not believe that the benevolence of our people is peculiarly confined to any portion of their suffering fellow-creatures, we feel that in this class they have an object which cannot fail to call into action all the nobler sympathies of the human heart, and result in something creditable to the generosity of those to whom this appeal is made.

The Editor of the Journal hereby offers to receive and forward to the Treasurer in New York, any donations which our citizens may see fit to entrust to his hands for the purpose.

State of the Banks, &c.—A document under this head will be found on the first page of this paper, giving statements of the pecuniary situation of the Banks of this State at the beginning of our last Legislature. We have been induced to give this article a place at this late day, by the belief that the information it contains will, even now, be interesting to most of our readers. It would no doubt have been more acceptable to them at an earlier period; but having no “friend at Court” during the late session, we had no public document forwarded to us to lay before the people, and have therefore been compelled to pick them up when and where we could.

The Fanatics.—We have for some time had on hand, “cut and dried” for insertion in our columns, some extracts from the Annual Messages of several of the Governors of the States, on the subject of Abolitionism. But we have found each week bringing with it more than a sufficient quantity of other important matter to fill up our space, and have therefore been compelled to postpone these extracts from time to time, until the action of most of the Legislatures to which they were addressed, by the passage of Resolutions on the subject, have now made it inexpedient to publish them. We therefore throw them by, content to substitute, for the opinions of individuals, those of the Legislatures of their States, on the subject of Northern interference with Southern property.—The Resolutions of South Carolina and Georgia will be found in a preceding column.

Expunging.—The Ohio Legislature has lately passed resolutions instructing the Senators in Congress from that State to vote for Mr. Benton's celebrated “expunging” resolutions of last session. As an especial honor to Mr. B., the Governor of Ohio was required to transmit to him a copy of the resolutions passed by the Legislature. This is not the first time the Hon. Senator has had expunging resolutions transmitted to him.—We have heard that the Faculty of a certain University some time since conferred on him the same consideration. Wonder of each new incident of the kind don't serve to force upon the Hon. Senator disagreeable recollections of certain “youthful resolutions”?

Resolutions to expunge, have also been adopted by both Houses of the Legislature of Illinois.

“Expunging Resolutions,” as they are called, are also before the Legislature of Virginia, and it is confidently predicted that they will pass. The following is a copy, and we would call the attention of the reader to the new mode by which the man-worshippers in Virginia propose to mutilate the fair pages of the United States Senate Journal. The Van Buren Party in the Legislature, who acknowledge that they settled the matter in secret conference, no doubt thought they had hit upon a wonderfully ingenious contrivance when they determined to “cause black lines to be drawn around the resolution as it stands on the journal.” But we are mistaken if they do not find that their mode of expunging, will better serve to make the obnoxious resolutions still more conspicuous. In relation to this sapient idea of the Van Buren men of the Virginia Legislature, a contemporary has

a good hit:—he says, “this idea of expunging, is about as good a joke as it would be for one man to stick a placard upon the back of another in the street, in these words, ‘This man insulted me, and I slew him.’” Also for Old Virginia!—her men have divided into soldiers—her proud and noble bearing into base and abject cowering at the foot-stool of power! See the resolution, and let patriotism weep at the base servility to power, which dictated it:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Senators of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby instructed, to introduce and vote for a resolution directing the aforesaid resolution of the Senate, of the 28th March, 1834, declaring that “the President, in the late Executive Proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both,” TO BE EXPUNGED from the Journal of the Senate of the United States, by causing black lines to be drawn around the resolution, as it stands in the original manuscript journal, and these words plainly written across the face of the said resolution and entry—EXPUNGED by order of the Senate of the United States.

The War in Florida.—The disturbances among the people of Florida, by the Seminole Indians, have not been quelled with as much facility as we had expected. The Savages are headed by a chief of the name of Powell, who is said to be in a high degree brave, prudent, and experienced. At the last accounts from the scene of the disturbances, (which will be found in a preceding column,) it had been found impossible to bring him to a pitched battle. In the meantime, the Indians continued to commit the most alarming depredations upon the property of the planters in every direction—burning their dwellings and sugar-houses, driving off their negroes and cattle, and massacring the inhabitants who might fall into their hands!

In addition to the particulars from the scene of action given in preceding columns, we glean the following information from the *Charlotte Courier*, in relation to the measures taken in that city to render aid to the people of Florida. We do hope to hear, soon, of the entire restoration of tranquility to this unfortunate Territory.

The Committee appointed by the Citizens, at the late public meeting in this city, have, in obedience to the 4th Resolution, consulted freely with Gen. Easton, the Commanding Officer of the U. S. forces on this station, and tendered their co-operation in all such measures as might be deemed necessary. The regular forces now in Florida, under Gen. Clinch, and the mounted volunteers under Gen. Call, are deemed by Gen. Easton, fully adequate to subdue any force of Indians that could possibly be raised in Florida, and if necessary, to expel them from the Territory. Requisitions have been made, by the military authorities in Florida, on the U. S. Officers on this station, for Arms and Ammunition, and the requisite supplies have been shipped in the *sch. George & Mary*, which sailed for Jacksonville on the 21st inst., and steam boat *Champion*, which will depart direct for St. Augustine this day. No call for troops has been made, and should our next accounts show any necessity for such aid, Gen. Easton will be prepared to send on the troops now in garrison in this harbor, and to forward any additional supplies of arms, ammunition, or provisions, that may be required. It is not probable, therefore, that there will be any occasion either for Volunteers, arms or supplies, to be forwarded to Florida on the part of our citizens.

The committee of citizens intrusted with the duty of affording assistance to our fellow citizens of Florida, have, since the receipt of more unfavorable advices from that quarter, acted in the most prompt manner, and early this morning, the steam boat *John Stoney*, which was chartered by the committee, left here, having on board the Company of U. S. Troops, and provisions mentioned in yesterday's paper.

The troops are under the command of Captain Porter, and are accompanied by our young townsman, Dr. James Berney, who was engaged to act as Surgeon.

It is to be hoped that the force now despatched will be sufficient to check the ravages of the Indians, but should further aid be deemed necessary, we should follow the noble example of our sister city Savannah, and send our volunteers, without delay, to assist in driving the Savages from the Territory.

From the Savannah Georgian of Monday, we learn that they are taking the most active measures to sustain in the brave volunteers who left that city, and who behaved so gallantly in the late affair, by sending on more men to assist them. The steamer *Florida*, was to have left there on Monday evening, for the scene of action, with such supplies as could be obtained from the citizens. A meeting was to have been held at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of organizing another corps of volunteers. “The Florida” (says the editor) will, it is hoped, convey many of our spirited and gallant youths, who will volunteer, and fly to the rescue of our suffering fellow citizens.”

It appears that the twenty-eight Americans, (natives and citizens,) who were shot at Tampico on the 14th December, by order of the Mexican authorities, had been taken in arms, in an attempt to capture that town, under the command of a Gen. Melia. Melia is a Mexican, but had to fly his country for opposition to the tyrannical assumptions of Santa Anna. On his arrival in New Orleans, he succeeded in inducing some 40 or 50 volunteers to join him in an attempt to revolutionize Tampico. Upon their arrival there, the place being weak, they assaulted and captured the town, but after keeping possession of it one day, were met by a Mexican reinforcement, who killed or captured the whole company, we believe, except Melia. The prisoners were arranged before a Court-Martial, condemned to be shot, and executed in the manner noticed in our last. We feel great sympathy for the unfortunate victims; but they can only blame themselves for their miserable fate—men should make up their minds to submit to the worst, before they join the fortunes of a desperate leader against the peace of a friendly nation. Our own Government, and not that of Mexico, is responsible for the blood of these twenty-eight men.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of these unfortunate volunteers, addressed to a Mercantile house in New Orleans, enclosing a list of the names of his companions in misfortune:

“Tampico, December 13, 1835.  
Nine o'clock, P. M.

“Dear Friends: I will in a few words as soon as possible give you intelligence of my fate, which is an untimely one. To-morrow morning, before sunrise, I, together with twenty-seven of my companions, are to be shot, according to orders given by a court martial of Mexican soldiers, or officers, for an attack on this city on the night of the 15th November last. I, for my part, am perfectly reconciled to my fate. No use in giving particulars of the battle—I am pretty sure you must have heard them before. I, at the time of the engagement, got a wound in the head with a ball, and another through the right hand. I have been in the hospital until this afternoon, from the morning of the battle. No money can save us: even

five thousand dollars was offered for any one individual. There was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom; but the reason of the refusal was, that they want to deter others from the cause of Liberty. This is a regular massacre. We should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the American nation will revenge our deaths. I have but a few hours to live, so God bless you all. Farewell—Adieu.

JAMES FARRELL.

I cannot write well—excuse me.  
To Messrs. Dubois & Garrison, N. O.”

List of persons under sentence of death, by order of a Military Tribunal held at Tampico, to be shot on Monday, December 14, 1835.

Arthur H. Clement, native of Pennsylvania.  
Thomas Whittaker, of do.  
W. C. Barclay, of New York.  
Jacob Morrison, of do.  
Edward Mount, of do.  
Charles Gross, of Pennsylvania.  
Isaac F. Leeds, of New Jersey.  
Mordecai Gest, of Ohio.  
David Long, of do.  
W. H. Mackay, of Virginia.  
James K. Stewart, of Vermont.  
Daniel Holt, of Canada.  
James Cramp, of England.  
Lewis Jacobs, of do.  
Thomas H. Rodgers, of Ireland.  
Daniel Donnelly, of do.  
James Farrell, of do.  
Jas. Martin Ives, of England.  
Augusta Lussac, of France.  
Frederick Debye, of Danzig.  
Fred. W. Mauer, of Germany.  
Henry Wagner, of do, late of Philadelphia.  
John Irish, of do.  
Andreas Helen, of do.  
George Iselen, of do.  
Wm. H. Morris, of New Providence.  
L. M. Bellepoint, of Hanover.

Three prisoners died in the Hospital, viz:  
—Fleming, native of Pittsburg, Pa.  
—Harris Blood, native of England.  
—James McCormick, native of Kentucky.

Judge White in Illinois.—The Senate of Illinois has passed resolutions approving of the nomination of Judge White, and strongly deprecating the election of Mr. Van Buren. The following resolution will exhibit their feelings towards the Little Magician:

“Resolved, That we view the continued efforts of the supporters of Mr. Van Buren to connect him with the popular name of Gen. Jackson, whom he opposed in 1824 and 1825, and never supported until the People, by acclamation, declared he should be President, as an evidence that he has no merits of his own to recommend him, and of their want of respect for the good sense and independence of the People.”

Indian Treaty.—A letter published in the *Miner's Recorder*, (Dahoonaga, Georgia,) under date of Jan. 1, 1836, and signed by William H. Underwood, says that “a Treaty was concluded and signed on the 29th ult., at New Echota, in the Cherokee Nation, in open Council, between the United States Commissioners and the Cherokees—which will put to rest this unpleasant controversy, and relieve this unfortunate people from the ruin which seemed so certainly impending. I have not time to give you any of the details of this arrangement, but they are so liberal as to give entire satisfaction to Cherokees of all parties in the Nation, with whom I conversed, with very few exceptions.”

The Greensborough Patriot continues to be published, notwithstanding the demise of the former talented and independent Editor.—It is now issued by Alfred E. Hanner, Esq., (Ad. Administrator *pro tem.* on the estate of the late Wm. Swain,) for the benefit of his surviving family.—The “Southern Citizen,” which the deceased had in contemplation to publish at Greensborough, is proposed to be issued from New Salem, by a cousin of his, Benj. Swain, Esq., Attorney at Law. Prosperity to both.

Shipwreck.—Two schooners, laden with Rice, have recently been wrecked on their way from Georgetown to Charleston, S. C. Both vessels struck on breakers, in a thick fog, (which was experienced here,) on Wednesday, the 6th instant. Vessels and cargoes lost, but crews saved, with the exception of one man. Another vessel, from Santee to Charleston, shared the same fate, on the same day.

The Haynesville (Ala.) Times, of the 26th Dec. states that the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, (whose indisposition was noticed in our last,) “is again convalescent, and will shortly depart for Washington City.”

Hon. Jesse Speight.—We are gratified in being able to state, that Gen. Speight, the Representative in Congress from the Newbern district, has so recovered from his late dangerous illness, as to be able to return home to his family in Greene county; where we understand he will probably remain for a few weeks, until he shall have regained that vigor of body which will enable him to resume his public duties in the House of Representatives.—Standard.

The Congressional Proceedings are again unavoidably crowded out; but we pledge the first place to them in our columns next week. Mr. Clay has again introduced into the Senate a bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Land sales among the States; and Mr. Calhoun has reintroduced his motion of last session, in relation to Executive Patronage, &c.—The proceedings had on both these motions will be given in due course.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

SIR.—In an obituary notice, in your last paper, of the death of Mr. C. Elms, I observe a mistake, which I think ought to be rectified—it says, “We understand that Mr. E. has left behind him, but one individual who participated, like himself, in the glorious struggle for the religious, political and social freedom which we now enjoy.” &c. This I beg leave to correct. I know of 35 persons now living, who were active, zealous Whigs in the Revolutionary struggle. (Their names are herewith forwarded, and if you choose you may insert them.) I believe there are others whom I do not know or recollect. And what is worthy of remark is, that, so far as I have had an opportunity of knowing, 30 out of the 35 who were active Whigs in the Revolution, are zealous Whigs yet, and decidedly opposed to Van Buren.

January 10th, 1836.

[Our friend D. R. D. has slightly misunderstood the idea intended to be conveyed in the passage of the obituary notice which he quotes. It was not intended to say that Mr. Elms was the last but one who took any part in our Revolutionary struggle; but that he was the last but one, in this County, who went through the whole struggle, and participated in nearly all the most important battles. It was to prevent an interpretation like the one which D. R. D. gives the passage, that the words “like himself,” were inserted in it, after stating, in the first part of the notice, that the subject of it had been in the whole war, &c.; but, we can now readily perceive that the connexion in the sentence was not close enough, and these words too indefinite, to enforce the idea of the writer. We hasten, therefore, to insert the above note, in order to make this acknowledgment, in justice to the large number of Revolutionary worthies who are still surviving among us. It is gratifying to learn, that, of this number, so large a majority who were Whigs in the Revolution, are Whigs of the present day—it shows the close connexion of the cause of the Constitution in 1836 with the cause of Liberty in 1776. May the one be as successful as was the other!—Editor.]

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Well, Mr. Editor, I've often here it said that any thing look'd better in print than out of it—that a house in a picture look'd better than a real house—but I had no sort of notion that it was so true, till I had it proved lately by what I seen. I happened to be in town on the 8th of January, and seen a large crowd of folks at the courthouse, I joined em, and hard they were gwine to lay the corner stone of the mint. I didn't exactly know what this meant, but I thought I'd go with them and see the frolic, any how. Bineby, I hern a old gentleman say somethin, I couldnt understand what, and then he fixed a piece of rock—and then there was a hurra—and then another gentleman told the folks to cum up and drink—and the cannon was fired off—and then the folks was told to pay for what they had drunk—and then I see every man's face begin to get longer and longer—and then I put ten cents in the hat and left em. Well, last week I went over to a nabor's house, and he axed me if I had hern of the great doins in town on Friday. I axed what great doins—and he told me the layin of the corner stone and the celebration of the battle of New Orleans. He then give me your paper, and told me to read it for myself. I found the place he ment, and read over all what you put in about raisin the American character to a proud stand among foreign nations—the ceremony prefaced with a few pertinent remarks—a long table well furnished with good old Madeira—toasts drank amidst the loud cheers of the whole company, &c. Well, says I, if this don't beat all natur!—I shouldnt have known this was ment for the frolic I seen—and I wouldnt have believed it did if I hadnt seen it in your paper, (because it didnt say nothin about “payin for the whistle.”) But I am satisfied now, said I, that what I've hern is true, all but one pint. What have you hern, says my nabor, and what is the pint you wont believe. And then I told him about every thing looking better in print than in reality, except the long faces. But they didnt put them in, said he. I know they didnt, said I, but no print could make them look better, I'm sartain. I'll be bound it could, said he, but maybe they was too long for the paper. Ha! ha! said I, you've guessed right—good mornin.

MACKLIN.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Powhatan Ellis, to be Charge d'Affaires to the United Mexican States.

R. M. Patterson, to be Director of the Mint.

J. C. Pickett, to be Fourth Auditor.

Franklin Peale, to be Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Edward D. Ingraham, Henry Toland, Cheney Hickman, James Rogers, David Henshaw, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States for the year 1836.

Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., Esq., we understand, has been appointed Commissioner, by his Excellency Governor Speight, in accordance with the act of Assembly on the subject, passed at the last session, to proceed to the northern cities for the purpose of negotiating a loan of \$400,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied in payment of the instalments on the shares of stock reserved to the State in the Bank of the State of North Carolina.—Standard.

Bank Stocks.—Sales have been made here, within a few days, of a few shares of Bank of the State Stock at \$112, and of a few shares of Cape Fear Stock at \$109, dividend off.—Fry, Observer.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 16th instant, by James Blake, Esq., Mr. JOHN ATWOOD to Miss SARAH MILLER.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to go to the West in 6 or 8 weeks, will expose to public sale, on Thursday, the 11th of February next, at his residence, the following property, viz:

Corn and Fodder, Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Two Barges, One new road Wagon, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

My Plantation will be rented for one year. The above property will be sold without fail, if not disposed of before that day.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when due attendance will be given by

CYRUS A. ALLEN.

January 20, 1836.

PERSONS wishing to rent a Store House in Charlotte, can now be accommodated, by calling on Jas. M. Hutchison, at his office. The Store House has been heretofore occupied by Mr. Saunier, immediately below Mr. Hayes's Tavern. Terms made known on an application.

J. M. HUTCHISON.

Jan'y 18, 1836.

By Thursday Morning's Mail we received no papers from North of Richmond; and are therefore unable to say what has been done, in Washington, in regard to our French Relations, since Mr. Barton's arrival there. By the Intelligence of the 14th, the latest date on hand, we learn that the “Special Message” expected from the President, had not yet been sent to Congress. “It is now said,” (remarks the Intelligence,) “on what authority we know not, that it will not be transmitted until Monday next,” (the 18th.)

The Richmond Whig of the 15th came to hand on Thursday. From it we learn that the Collar Members of the Legislature of Virginia, had a meeting at the Capital on Monday night the 10th instant, at which Martin Van Buren was nominated for President, and William Smith, of Alabama, (late of South Carolina,) for Vice President!!! They could not go the Practical Amalgamator of the Great Crossings, it appears! An Electoral Ticket was also formed; which the Whig says “is the weakest ever put before the People of Virginia.” Lynn Banks was Chairman of the meeting, and Thomas Ritchie Secretary.—Mr. Van Buren was unanimously nominated on the first ballot for President. Upon the original vote for Vice President there were 8 scattering votes—5 for Richard M. Johnson, 2 for Wm. C. Rives, and 1 for Nathaniel Macon; but the final vote was unanimous for Smith.

Public Meeting in Cabarrus.

A meeting of the Citizens of Cabarrus County, for the purpose of adopting some measures in relation to the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, was held at the Courthouse in Concord on Tuesday of January Court.

The meeting was organized by the appointment, (on motion of Gen. Barringer) of Gen. William Allen, as Chairman; and, (on motion of Levi Hope, Esq.) of Dr. Kiah P. Harris, as Secretary.

After some remarks in explanation and support of the purposes of the meeting, by Gen. P. Barringer and J. Phifer, Esq., the following resolutions were introduced by the former, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That under present circumstances, we deem it a duty we owe to our Country and ourselves, to take every available and honorable means of defeating the election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States—believing as we do, that his elevation to that high office would be a triumph of office-holders and office-seekers OVER THE PEOPLE—PARTY OVER PRINCIPLE—and disastrous to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That, as one means of preventing such consequences, we hereby pledge ourselves to support, with all honorable exertions, the election of that patriotic republican HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee of Vigilance for Cabarrus County, viz: Jacob Wincoff, Capt. Peter Rimple, Jno. Still, jun., John Hall, Esq., Nathl. Simms, Esq., Charles W. Harris, Gen. Wm. Allen, Col. Wm. Allison, Robert Neel, Michael Fries, Hugh Gillan, Esq., Maj. Iban Cannon, James Young, Esq., David Johnston, Levi Hope, Esq., Wm. Gallman, Joseph Houston, James Harris, Capt. Munroe McLenn, Joshua Harris, Robt. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Green H. Severinger, Osmond Alexander, Col. Pepper Humel, Col. Jas. White, Col. David White, Capt. David Miller, James M. Shine, Esq., Andrew Hartsell, Martin Weddenhouse, Esq., Darlin Love, Joseph Howell, Wm. Newell, Moses Archibald, Esq., David Long, Calvin Frazier, Capt. Jacob C. Barringer, Capt. Josiah White, Mark Kizer, Sam. C. Klutts, Col. John Shimpack, John Scott, Esq., Capt. John C. Wallace, Capt. John Moore, David Barringer, Capt. Edmund Barringer, Nathaniel H. Barringer, Wm. D. Cameron, Daniel Miller, Martin Rendleman, Col. Geo. Barnhardt, Mathias Dry, Jacob Goodman, Nicholas Lodewick, Capt. Moses File, Capt. Jacob Cruise, Daniel Cross, Esq., John Cruise, Paul Klutts, Cyrus C. Miller, Capt. Elias Misenhammer, John Rodgers, Esq., Wm. H. Archibald, Esq., Jacob Harky, Lewis B. Cremering, James W. Morgan, Robert Ferguson, Capt. Saml. Weddington, Jacob Smith, Jas. Barnhardt, Henry Blackwelder, John M. Morgan, Capt. Jno. Russel, Ebenezer Burns, Jacob Wilhelm, Esq., Franklin Pharr, Alexander Keimies, Geo. Klutts, Esq., Wm. F. Phifer, Caleb Phifer, Dr. R. Means, Dr. M. M. Orr, Richard C. Carson, John Clark, Esq., Capt. Moses Pitts, Wm. M. Henderson, Dr. Edmund Gibson, Andrew Corrine, Wm. L. Bloom, John Moss, John Barnhardt, Esq., Jno. Barnhardt, John Phifer, Sen., Laird Alexander, Esq., Elias Snell, Esq., Capt. Addison Weddington, George Ury, Esq., John C. Cochran, Carson Rodgers, and James H. Burns.

Resolved, That it is important, as some early period, to fix upon a suitable person as Elector for the District composed of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and Cabarrus; and, for that purpose, the following persons be appointed Delegates from Cabarrus County, to meet such other persons as may be appointed from the Counties of Lincoln and Mecklenburg, in Charlotte, on Thursday of the first week of Mecklenburg Superior Court, to make such selection, viz: Charles W. Harris, Levi Hope, Esq., Dr. Abram F. Alexander, David Long, Gen. P. Barringer, and Doct. K. P. Harris.

Resolved, That the friends of Judge White in the Counties of Lincoln and Mecklenburg are hereby requested to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to meet in Convention in Charlotte at the time and for the purpose before mentioned.

Resolved, That the Charlotte Journal, Carolina Watchman, and Western Carolinian, and all other papers throughout the State, be requested to publish these proceedings.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Chairman.  
K. P. HARRIS, Secretary.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1836.

	(Sun)	(Sun)		(Sun)	(Sun)
	(rise)	(set)		(rise)	(set)
22 Friday,	7 05	0	For January, 1836.		
23 Saturday,	6 59	1			
24 Sunday,	6 53	1			
25 Monday,	6 58	5	Full 3 7 43 morn.		
26 Tuesday,	6 57	3	Last 11 10 34 foren'd		
27 Wednesday,	6 57	3	New 18 3 4 morn.		
28 Thursday,	6 56	4	First 25 9 34 morn.		

THE subscriber deems it necessary, under recent circumstances, to say that his attention, as heretofore, will be devoted exclusively to the duties of his profession. He will attend the Superior Courts in the Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredeil, Anson, Cabarrus, and Montgomery, and the County Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. Except when absent in his attendance on the Courts of these counties, he will now always be found at his office or residence in Charlotte.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

January 16th, 1836.



MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the New England Magazine.)  
A REAL SCENE.

It was a lovely dwelling. Round the room  
The half-raised curtain threw a twilight gloom;  
Beside a scanty fire, upon her breast,  
A mother rocked her infant to its rest;  
Coarse was their humble fare, and hard their lot—  
Yet, 'mid their keenest wants, they murmured not.  
In that small room, through each successive day,  
In lingering pain a grey-haired woman lay;  
Her body worn by toil, and ill at ease,  
Stricken in years, and feeble with disease.  
I stood beside her bed. Her quick drawn breath  
Brought to my saddened mind the thought of death:  
(If by the name of death we call that strife  
Which leads the spirit to Eternal Life.)  
I gazed upon her face. He sunken cheek  
The trial told, of which she did not speak!  
Trusting his kindness to give faint relief,  
I spoke in love, and sorrowed for her grief.  
"O, sir," she said, "how can I speak the praise  
Of Him, who so has blessed me all my days,  
And, 'mid the sickness and the wants I've known,  
Has taught my heart His holy will to own?"  
I stood amazed. What! could the human mind  
Remain, amid such bitter pangs, resigned?  
Still feel that every grief was sent in love,  
And meekly drink the cup, and look above?  
Could Christian faith have such stupendous power,  
To soothe the mind in such a trying hour?  
I looked upon her pallid face again:  
Her parted lips were quivering with pain—  
Her cheeks were ashy white, her spent frame shook;  
Yet there was calmness in her tranquil look—  
A leaning upon God—a faith sublime.  
That he would aid her in his own good time.

The Way they Court down East.—Sally,  
the housemaid, paring apples in the corner.  
Enter Obadiah, who seats himself in the  
corner, opposite to Sally, without saying a  
word for fifteen minutes, but finally, scratching  
his head, breaks silence with—  
"There's considerable imperceptible al-  
teration in the weather since last week."

Sally—Taint so injudicious and so in-  
dubitable cold as 'twas; the thermometer  
has lowered up to four hundred degrees  
higher than zenith.

Obadiah—I think's likely, for birds of  
that specie fly a great quantity higher in  
warmer days than cold ones.

Both parties assume a grave and know-  
ing look, and a long pause ensues. Final-  
ly, Obadiah gives his pate another harrow-  
ing scratch, and again breaks silence—  
"Well, Sally, we chaps are going to  
raise a sleigh ride, its such inimical good  
sledlin, to-morrow."

Sally—You are? Our folks are suspect-  
ing company all day to-morrow.

Obadiah—I s'pose they'll have insatiate  
times on't. I should be indefinitely hap-  
py if you would disgrace me with your com-  
pany; I should take it as a deropitary hon-  
our; besides, we're calculating to treat the  
gals copious well with rasons and black  
strap.

Sally—I should be supernatural glad to  
disgrace you, but our folks suspect com-  
pany; I can't go.

Obadiah sits scratching his head awhile,  
and at length starts up as though a new  
idea had come upon him.

"Well, now I know what I'll do; I'll go  
home and thrash them are beans what have  
been lying down there in the barn sich a  
darned while, (Exit Obadiah).—Boston  
Morn. Post.

Madness an improper of the reasoning  
powers.—The following reasons by a mad-  
man strikes us as the most perfect expo-  
sition of the true theory of sanity and insan-  
ity that we have ever seen or heard. A  
man confined in jail as a lunatic made these  
observations: "We that are locked up here  
are only called mad, because our madness  
does not happen to agree with that of the  
rest of the world. Every body thinks his  
neighbor mad if his pursuits happen to be  
opposite to his own. His neighbor the same  
of him; but then these two kinds of mad-  
ness do not interfere with each other. Now  
and then there comes an eccentric man, who  
taking a just view of things, thinks them  
all mad—him the majority catch and lock  
up here. That's my case."

A beef stealer caught stealing a beef by  
the beef itself. A friend relates to us an  
amusing piece of thievery, which took place  
not long since, not a thousand miles from  
our goodly village:—Two persons under-  
took to steal a piece of beef from a neigh-  
bor who had killed an ox and left it over  
night in his barn, suspended with a stick  
between the flanks, in the usual way. They  
agreed that one should mount the cross  
stick and cut away, whilst the other kept  
watch. He had scarcely commenced op-  
erations, when the stick slipped from under  
him, the ribs closed, and fairly locked him  
inside the carcass, his arms extending above  
his head, and his feet projecting from the  
neck of the animal; his companion fled;  
leaving the prisoner to be released from his  
confinement by the owner of the ox, who  
upon opening his barn at sunrise greeted  
him with a hearty "good morning."—Lo-  
gansport Canal Telegraph.

Newspaper Collecting.—Some years since,  
an honest old fellow, who had been for many  
years a collector of newspaper debts, de-  
parted this life, much regretted by his em-  
ployers. Among the goods and chattels  
of which he died possessed, was a much  
worn memorandum book, with parchment  
cover, in which he had recorded the vari-  
ous incidents, &c. which occurred in his  
peregrinations. Twenty-five of its pages  
were found filled with a continuous rep-  
etition of the well known order "call again;"  
at the end of which was written, in the  
hand writing of the deceased, as follows:  
"For the space of fifty years, I have been  
a collector of debts due to editors and pro-  
prieters of sundry newspapers in these United  
States; and during this space I have kept

a correct account of the number of times I  
have been requested, nay, obliged by dif-  
ferent individuals, to "call again!" with  
the expense accruing thereon, viz:—Dur-  
ing the fifty years, six thousand times. Ex-  
pense of "calling again," \$2000. Died or  
insolvent before I could "call again," fifteen  
hundred subscribers. Editors and prop-  
rieters' total loss, \$9,500."

H. B. Williams  
will attend to the Renewal  
and Discount of Notes in  
the Bank at Charlotte, N.  
C. His fee moderate. All letters must be  
post paid.  
January 12, 1835.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted, either by Note  
or Book Account, to the late firm of  
Morrison & McKee, are requested to make  
payment. The notes and accounts can be  
found at the Store of John M. Morrison.  
SAM'L. McKEE.  
W. MORRISON.  
January 14, 1835.

NOTICE!  
To Millwrights & Carpenters.  
ON the first Tuesday of February Court,  
(being the 16th day of the month,) I  
will sell in Charlotte, to the highest bidder,  
for CASH, a large and complete assort-  
ment of  
Millwright's, Carpenter's and Joiner's  
TOOLS,  
the property of Joseph Hix, dec'd. Also,  
Tool Chests, Books, &c.  
Those wanting first rate articles of the kind  
will do well to attend.  
E. H. BISSELL.  
St. Catherine's Mills, 10th Jan., 1835.

China, Glass, & Earthenware  
STORE,  
101 BROAD STREET, (1 door from PEARL)  
NEW YORK.  
THE subscriber, Importer and Whole-  
sale Dealer, 101 Broad-street, (1 door  
from Pearl), New York,  
has on hand a good as-  
sortment of the above  
articles. Having ex-  
ecuted the late confra-  
gation that has visited a  
portion of the City, he is ready  
to execute orders that may be forwarded to  
him, on the most favorable terms, and at  
the lowest prices. He invites those Mer-  
chants who are coming on to call and ex-  
amine his assortment.  
He would also inform those who are do-  
ing a Package Business, that his importa-  
tions this Spring will be very extensive in  
every variety of color of printed Earthen-  
ware, China Glazed, White Earthen and  
White, Lustre, and Gold burnished China.  
HENRY V. GARRETSON.  
New York, 1st January, 1835.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte,  
on the 1st of January, 1836.  
A—N. Armfield, M. S. Alexander, E. P. Alex-  
ander, Morgan Allen, Zachariah Alexander.  
B—Reuben Botel, Benj. Bell, Jas. Bell, A. M.  
Borton, David Brainerd, John Blount, Samuel  
Berryhill, John Bell, Miss Levenia Brown.  
C—Miss Mary Canedy, Thomas Capps, John  
Capps, Rev. Moses Curtis, Philip Conder, A. H.  
Caldwell, S. C. Caldwell, John Colvert.  
D—A. H. Dinkins, Andw. B. Dunn, Lucinda  
Davis, Walter Davis, P. S. Dewey & Co, 2, Wm.  
Dick, W. S. M. Davidson, Lucy Dinkins.  
E—J. D. Evans, Robert Emmerson, Solomon  
Earnhart, Frederick Ezzell.  
F—Dorcas Ferrell, Joseph H. Foster, Dr. Ste-  
phen Fox, 4.  
G—Silas Greer, Mary Gary.  
H—Jas. Hudlin, Sarah Hipworth, J. G. Hos-  
kins, George A. Houston, Elizabeth Hunter, Jno.  
E. Henderson, John Hipp, John Hodge, Lemuel  
Huff, James Harrison.  
I & J—James Irwin, G. W. Irwin, William  
Jamison.  
K—Jno. Kerr, V. Kestler.  
L—Walter Ledford, John Low, Jacob Long,  
Wm. Lonigan, Maiz Lenoards, Wm. Lucky, 2,  
Middleton Lawing, B. S. Long.  
M—Henderson Mason, Sam. McKee, William  
Morrison, Rev. Jno. McGinnis, William Miles,  
Wm. Magrant, Jackson Mitchell, Wm. L. Mitch-  
ell, Roderick McCauley, Martha Miller, Josiah  
Meall, Samuel Montgomery, Jno. Means, James  
Monteith, John Mason, Janus McComb, Jno. Mar-  
shall, M. Quinn, Wm. McCord, H. McLaughlin.  
N—Ferdinand Noel, J. G. Neely.  
O—Rebecca Owens.  
P—Captain Penberthy, Penelope Pharr, Eliza  
W. Pharr, A. Page, David V. Pelt, Wm. Bryant.  
Q—J. B. Quinby.  
R—Joseph Ross, 2, Wm. A. Riley, Margaret  
Robinson.  
S—John Scott, Mrs. Mary Smith, Elizabeth  
Stanley, Margaret P. Springs, James Stevens, An-  
drew Springs, Isaac Spencer, 2, Asa Stevens, Mo-  
ses Stanford, John Sloan, W. Shields, Jno. Simp-  
son, Catharine Slaughter, Charles Smith, Thomas  
Searcy.  
T—John Tharp, B. W. Terry, Mrs. Amelia  
Tarlton, James Trengrove.  
W—S. W. Warren, D. A. Williamson, Wm.  
Walker, Wm. Wilson, Albert A. Wallace, Isham  
Welch, Elijah Watson, Edward Willoughby, Rev.  
S. Williamson, Mrs. Hannah Wallace.  
Y—Thos. Young, E. Yarbrough, Aaron York.  
H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

THE subscriber, Importer and Whole-  
sale Dealer, 101 Broad-street, (1 door  
from Pearl), New York,  
has on hand a good as-  
sortment of the above  
articles. Having ex-  
ecuted the late confra-  
gation that has visited a  
portion of the City, he is ready  
to execute orders that may be forwarded to  
him, on the most favorable terms, and at  
the lowest prices. He invites those Mer-  
chants who are coming on to call and ex-  
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He would also inform those who are do-  
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every variety of color of printed Earthen-  
ware, China Glazed, White Earthen and  
White, Lustre, and Gold burnished China.  
HENRY V. GARRETSON.  
New York, 1st January, 1835.

NOTICE!  
To Millwrights & Carpenters.  
ON the first Tuesday of February Court,  
(being the 16th day of the month,) I  
will sell in Charlotte, to the highest bidder,  
for CASH, a large and complete assort-  
ment of  
Millwright's, Carpenter's and Joiner's  
TOOLS,  
the property of Joseph Hix, dec'd. Also,  
Tool Chests, Books, &c.  
Those wanting first rate articles of the kind  
will do well to attend.  
E. H. BISSELL.  
St. Catherine's Mills, 10th Jan., 1835.

FARMERS & PLANTERS  
ALMANACS,  
FOR  
1836,  
FOR SALE HERE.

Female School.  
MRS. M. A. CALDWELL will open a  
Female School, in Sugar Creek, 3  
miles North of Charlotte, on the 2nd Mon-  
day in this month. In this School will be  
taught the following branches:  
Orthography, Writing, English Grammar, Arith-  
metic and Composition, at \$6 per session of 5  
months.  
Geography, History, Natural, Moral, and Intel-  
tual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Bot-  
any, Mineralogy, Rhetoric, Logic, and Evidence  
of Christianity, at \$10 per session.  
Painting on Paper, Satin, and Velvet.—Wax-  
work, &c.  
Projecting and Painting Maps,  
MUSIC, &c.  
Every variety of Needle-work, Plain and Orna-  
mental; for which no charges will be made.  
The School will be taught, during the  
Winter, in an apartment of Dr. T. Cald-  
well's dwelling-house, which is large and  
commodious; and in which 10 or 12 young  
Ladies can be accommodated as Boarders.  
Boarding can also be obtained in a number  
of other families of the first respectability,  
on very moderate terms. The local situa-  
tion of this place, highly recommends it.—  
The known moral character of the neigh-  
borhood, convenience to the church, and a  
highly valuable ministry, are circumstances  
which render it a desirable situation for a  
young Lady.  
M. A. CALDWELL.  
January 2d, 1835.

Changes!  
THE copartnership heretofore existing  
under the Firm of Smith & Williams,  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
H. B. WILLIAMS,  
Surviving Partner of S. & W.  
Charlotte, Jan. 1st, 1835.

The New Firm!  
THE business will be carried on, in fu-  
ture, under the Firm of Smith, Wil-  
liams & Boyd, who are anxious to sell, and  
will do so, at as low prices, and upon as ac-  
commodating terms as any other concern in  
Town. Although a change has been made in  
the Firm, no change will be made in the  
manner of doing business—consequently for-  
mer customers are respectfully invited to  
call whenever they wish bargains.—  
Call and see us.  
F. L. SMITH,  
H. B. WILLIAMS,  
J. D. BOYD.

Mallard Creek Classical  
SCHOOL.  
THE fifth session of this School will com-  
mence on Monday, the 4th of January.  
The subscriber hopes, by the experience  
he has obtained, and by untiring devotion  
to his business, to merit a share of public  
patronage.  
All persons wishing information in regard  
to the school, are referred to the patrons of  
the subscriber.  
S. W. ERWIN.  
Dec. 28, 1835.

TRUST SALE.  
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me ex-  
ecuted, by Patrick Parker, on the 21st  
of January, 1832, for the purposes therein  
mentioned, I will proceed to sell on Sat-  
urday, the 30th instant, at the Courthouse in  
Charlotte, One House and Lot in  
said town, situated between the lots of P.  
Harty and B. Oates, known as lot No. 177.  
SAM'L. McKEE, Trustee.  
January 4, 1835.  
N. B. W. Morrison will act as my agent.  
S. McKEE, Trustee.

Omnibus Concern  
GOING AHEAD!  
THE Travelling Public, and all others  
who may desire Private Conveyance  
from Charlotte to any other place, are in-  
formed that the undersigned have added to  
their Omnibus establishment a splendid  
BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDI-  
TIONAL HORSES, either for Harness or  
the Saddle—so that all who may desire ac-  
commodation in their line may be assured  
of receiving prompt attention for the time  
to come.  
B. P. BOYD & Co.  
Dec. 23, 1835.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No-  
vember Term, 1835.  
Robert B. Houston } Attachment.  
vs. }  
John Sales. }  
Levied in the hands of William McKinney,  
and him summoned as garnishee.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of court,  
that the defendant John Sales, is not an  
inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore,  
that publication be made six weeks in the  
Charlotte Journal, that unless the said de-  
fendant appears and pleads or replies, at  
the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-  
sions to be held for said county, at the Court-  
house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in  
February next, judgment will be entered  
against him by default.  
Witness, B. Oates, clerk of said court,  
at office, the 4th Monday of November, A.  
D. 1835. B. OATES, C. C. C.  
Price adv. 3.

JOB PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will  
be thankfully received and punctually  
attended to,  
OFFICE.

INSURANCE  
Against Loss by Fire.  
THE subscriber is an authorized Agent  
of the Insurance Company of Colum-  
bia, South Carolina, and is now ready to  
take risks and issue policies against loss or  
damage by Fire, on Houses, Furniture,  
Merchandise, and Manufactories.  
JOHN IRWIN.  
Dec. 10, 1835.

NEW GOODS.  
THE Subscriber has  
lately returned from  
the North, where he has  
selected, with care and  
taste, some Fine &  
Fashionable Arti-  
cles, which he offers to the public at re-  
duced prices. The leading ones are:  
Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, and  
Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,  
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.  
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,  
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames,  
with glasses, (white, green, blue, and  
azure,) to suit all ages and sights.  
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST  
RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES  
FROM THE NORTH, viz:  
Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Cas-  
tlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Cas-  
tore, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Raz-  
ors, and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair  
do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PER-  
FUMERY of the best quality, Walking  
Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols,  
(English and French,) Souff Boxes, Per-  
cussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine  
Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.  
The above articles, added to his former  
stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace  
a variety, which will be sold low for Cash,  
or on short credit to punctual dealers.  
THOMAS TROTTER.  
Charlotte, November, 1835.

Apprentice Wanted.  
ANY young man desirous to learn the  
Tailoring Business, can secure a good  
place, for the purpose, by applying to the  
subscriber. A youth of the age of 15 or  
16 would be preferred. Good treatment  
will be awarded to any one taken, and a  
complete knowledge of the business insured.  
ELAM MOORE.  
Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 22, 1835.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,  
FROM  
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.  
THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford  
every facility to the Travelling Public,  
now announce that they have completed all  
their arrangements, and can with truth say,  
We present you with a Line of Hacks pos-  
sessing advantages over any other, if you  
wish to get on with ease and despatch—hav-  
ing obtained that great desideratum with all  
Travellers—no detention on the road. It  
is so arranged as to correspond, in its ar-  
rivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the  
following stages, viz: The Great Daily  
Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing  
through Louisa, Warrenton, and Hall-  
fax; at the latter place a Line of Stages  
communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-  
road for Norfolk: by continuing on to  
Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-  
road; and on your arrival at that place you  
have the choice of two Lines—either by  
land to Washington City, via Richmond and  
Fredericksburg, or by  
Steam-Boat to Norfolk.  
At Norfolk there will be  
no detention, as there is a line of Steam-  
Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this  
line. This line also connects with one from  
Raleigh to Newbern.  
Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury,  
TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock,  
A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont  
Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh  
next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Ra-  
leigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2  
o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next  
days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing suf-  
ficient time on the road for SLEEP.  
The Hacks are Albany make, entirely  
new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort  
and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Driv-  
ers careful and attentive, and the Fare low  
—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All inter-  
mediate distances 7 cents per mile.  
Passengers from the South, who wish  
to take our Line, will be careful to enter to  
Salisbury only.  
All Bundles and Packages at the risk  
of the owners.  
WILLIS MORING,  
JOSEPH L. MORING.  
April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City  
amounts to \$19 50, as follows:  
From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$7  
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3  
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 14  
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5  
Fredericksburg to Washington City,  
Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 3  
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to  
Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this  
OFFICE.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE  
STOMACHIC ET HEPATICE, formed  
by chymical analysis and synthesis of sev-  
eral proximate vegetable principles, are uni-  
versally acknowledged to have totally re-  
solved the pretensions of every other reme-  
dy, and superseded the necessity of every  
other mode of treatment wherever the above  
diseases are found to exist, as well as in en-  
largement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.  
Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and  
Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness  
or burning in the stomach, melancholy, ir-  
ritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth;  
great irregularity of appetite, which is some-  
times voracious, and at other times great-  
ly depressed; thirst, fetid breath, nausea,  
distension of the stomach, acid eructations,  
indigestion, drowsiness, irregularity of the  
stomach, pressure on the stomach after meals,  
pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, con-  
fusion of mind, attended with loss of mem-  
ory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty,  
chilliness, affection of sight and hearing,  
pain and weakness in the back, languor, dis-  
turbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor,  
uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the  
side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'  
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.  
Are the cheapest and most approved Fam-  
ily Medicine ever offered to the Public.  
They are extremely mild in their operation,  
neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor  
any unpleasant sensation in the system, as  
is too frequently the result from medicines  
given to act upon the bowels. They act spe-  
cifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid  
condition, carrying off a large quantity of  
bile, through the influence of the excretory  
function, which, if suffered to remain in the  
system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver  
Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and  
Ague, or some other grievous bodily affec-  
tion. In all cases of torpor of the bowels,  
they act like a charm. In recent cases of  
Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many  
persons who were subject to violent attacks  
of sick head-ache, have been much benefited,  
and several perfectly cured in a few weeks  
by their use. They are highly recom-  
mended as a preventative and cure of Bilious  
complaints. Persons who are subject to that  
distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by tak-  
ing a portion or two of them a few days pre-  
vious to embarking on board the vessel, will  
be almost certain to escape it. Females  
can use them at all periods, without incur-  
ring any risk. Their virtues will remain  
unimpaired for years in any climate. No  
family should be without these Pills; a por-  
tion of them, taken occasionally, would be  
the means of preventing much suffering from  
sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a  
regular peristaltic action of the stomach  
and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed  
and mingled with the blood, unassimilated  
fluids, that most diseases are produced.  
Dr. P. feels confident that no person who  
gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after  
feel willing to be without them. The tes-  
timony of thousands speaking in the high-  
est terms of their efficacy, might be added,  
but the very high reputation Dr. P. has ac-  
quired as the inventor of the "Patent Vege-  
table Medicine Stomachic et Hepatic,"  
for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver com-  
plaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to  
those wishing to make a trial of their vir-  
tues. They contain not a particle of Mer-  
cury, or any ingredient that does not act in  
harmony with health and oppose disease.  
Dr. P. having been educated under the  
most eminent American and European Med-  
ical professors, and practiced his profession  
many years in the South, where diseases of  
the most obstinate character prevail, con-  
siders himself well qualified to judge of the  
nature of diseases incident to warm climates.  
Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS,  
M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for  
the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of  
vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street,  
New York, inventor and sole proprietor.  
Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50  
CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in  
Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Con-  
cord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury  
by John Murphey, where numerous cer-  
ificates of their efficacy can be seen.  
JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.  
Jan. 1, 1836.



DYSPEPSIA  
AND  
LIVER COMPLAINTS.  
THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE  
STOMACHIC ET HEPATICE, formed  
by chymical analysis and synthesis of sev-  
eral proximate vegetable principles, are uni-  
versally acknowledged to have totally re-  
solved the pretensions of every other reme-  
dy, and superseded the necessity of every  
other mode of treatment wherever the above  
diseases are found to exist, as well as in en-  
largement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.  
Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and  
Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness  
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ritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth;  
great irregularity of appetite, which is some-  
times voracious, and at other times great-  
ly depressed; thirst, fetid breath, nausea,  
distension of the stomach, acid eructations,  
indigestion, drowsiness, irregularity of the  
stomach, pressure on the stomach after meals,  
pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, con-  
fusion of mind, attended with loss of mem-  
ory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty,  
chilliness, affection of sight and hearing,  
pain and weakness in the back, languor, dis-  
turbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor,  
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given to act upon the bowels. They act spe-  
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condition, carrying off a large quantity of  
bile, through the influence of the excretory  
function, which, if suffered to remain in the  
system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver  
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mended as a preventative and cure of Bilious  
complaints. Persons who are subject to that  
distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by tak-  
ing a portion or two of them a few days pre-  
vious to embarking on board the vessel, will  
be almost certain to escape it. Females  
can use them at all periods, without incur-  
ring any risk. Their virtues will remain  
unimpaired for years in any climate. No  
family should be without these Pills; a por-  
tion of them, taken occasionally, would be  
the means of preventing much suffering from  
sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a  
regular peristaltic action of the stomach  
and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed  
and mingled with the blood, unassimilated  
fluids, that most diseases are produced.  
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siders himself well qualified to judge of the  
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ificates of their efficacy can be seen.  
JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.  
Jan. 1, 1836.

Taken Up  
AND committed to the Jail of  
Mecklenburg county, on the  
12th instant, a negro boy named  
ARCHER, about five feet six in-  
ches high, dark complexion, and with  
a large scar on his forehead, and says  
he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Cha-  
lotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is  
requested to come forward, prove property, pay  
charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt  
with as the law directs.  
J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.  
Oct. 12, 1835.

An Apprentice  
TO the Printing Business, will be taken  
at this office, if application be made  
early. A boy from the country preferred.